



6-1849

Jacksonville Republican | June 1849

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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JUNE

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 13.—No. 25.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1849.

Whole No. 652

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until for and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.
For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editor on business.

CHARLESTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shackelford, & Gracior,
Factors & Commission Merchants,
No. 13 CENTRAL WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Tender their services in the **Factorage & Commission Business** to the Merchants of Jacksonville and its neighboring Planters.
No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF, Au. 1848.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Refer to
J. FORNEY & SON,
YOUNG & NISBET,
WOODWARD & PORTER,

Gilliland & Howell,
Importers and Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 7 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Landreth's Warranted
Garden Seeds, and
Implements for Farm and Garden use.
The seeds are on sale at his
AGRICULTURAL DEPOT.
No. 239 King Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
A full assortment of all kinds of seeds, such as Potatoes, Corn, Shellers, Manure-Forts, Spades, Shovels, and a general assortment of Garden Tools. In fact, almost every variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.

D. M. LANDRETH,
Sign of the Golden Plough, 289 King St.

G. & H. Cameron,
Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Crockery and Glass-Ware,
153 Meeting St., opposite Hayne St.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
OFFER a large Stock of the above Goods, at as low rates as they can be purchased in any City in the Union.
March 6, 1849.

H. & W. P. HALL,
Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 12 Central Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
OFFER a large Stock of the above Goods, at as low rates as they can be purchased in any City in the Union.
March 6, 1849.

ROOSEVELT, HYDE & CLARK
(Late Roosevelt & Baker.)
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.
No. 17 Hayne St., Charleston, S. C.
H. L. ROOSEVELT,
SIMON HYDE,
R. A. CLARK.
April 4, 1848.

WILLEY, BAKER & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 3, Main Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British
DRY GOODS,
No. 9 Hayne Street,
April 4, 1848. CHARLESTON, S. C.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Saddlery Ware-House.
CONDUCT, JENNINGS & CO.
No. 165 Meeting Street,
T. H. CONDUCT,
PETER JACOBUS,
D. JENNINGS.
MANUFACTORY AT NEWARK, N. Y.

ROBINSON & CALDWELL,
FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MAGWOOD'S WHARF,
JOHN ROBINSON,
JAMES K. ROBINSON,
JAMES M. CALDWELL.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HIRSH ROBERTS,
Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Nos. 73 and 154, Gibbons Buildings,
SAVANNAH, GA.
CASH STORE.
THE undersigned is just receiving a
fresh supply of
Spring & Summer Goods,
which will be sold unusually low for
cash or to punctual customers.
April 8, 1849. S. P. HUDSON.

Factory Thread,
IRON, Nails, Sugar, Coffee and Mo.
lages for sale low for cash by
April 3, 1849. S. P. HUDSON.

New York and Savannah

OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

THE splendid new steamer **CHEROKEE**,
Capt. THOMAS LYON, (late of the Wm. Swan
brock), leaves Savannah for New York, on
Wednesday, the 14th March, and on every al-
ternate Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 1,250
tons burthen, built expressly for this trade in the
most substantial manner, and with every regard
to safety, comfort and speed.
The second steamer of the line, the **TENNES-**
SEE, is nearly ready, and will take her place in
the line in a few days, so that one will leave
New York and Savannah every Wednesday.
The facilities and advantages offered by this line
to the travelling public of Georgia, Tennessee,
Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried
and fully appreciated.

For freight or Passage, apply to
PADELFORD & FAY, Savannah, or
SAM'L L. MITCHELL 191 Front St.,
March 6, 1849.—15.

THOMAS C. NISBET,
Factor & Commission Merchant,
SAVANNAH, GA.
Will give strict attention to all consignments
entrusted to his care.
Liberal advances will be made on Produce
stores.
Reference.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet,
Jacksonville.

PADELFORD & FAY,
Commission Merchants,
Bay Street, SAVANNAH, G.

AUGUSTA ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION
Business.
THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage,
respectfully renews the tender of his services
to his friends and the public generally in the
above business.
His extensive FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE
is immediately at the Depot of the Georgia Rail-
road, and they continue to receive cotton and
other consignments per Railroad, without any
charge for Drayage.
They also conduct an OFFICE and SALES
ROOM on Broad-street, where one of the part-
ners may at all times be found. Liberal advances
made, when required, on produce in store.
WAGNER & EVANS.
February 27, 1849.

Augusta Piano Forte Book
Music and Stationery Depot.
THE subscribers have always on hand, and
constantly receiving, a fine assortment of an-
terior PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated
manufacturers of Bacon & Bacon, A. H. Gale
& Co., Dubois & Seaborg, New York, all of
which are warranted of excellent tone, tone,
and finish, and to stand in time, and retain their
quality as well as any made in this country or
Europe. Also a very large assortment of Mu-
sic for all instruments. A large quantity of
Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Drums,
and all instruments used in Military Bands, all
ways on hand. Their assortment of books and
Stationery, consist of School and Miscellaneous
Works, and of every description. Also, letter and
Folding Paper of all qualities, and all kinds of
Staple and Fancy Stationery. The above will
be sold low for cash, or on credit.
GEO. A. GATES & CO.,
Next door to J. M. Marshall's, (formerly Dr. F.
J. Way's) Drug Store, Broad Street.
February 27, 1849.

WAREHOUSE AND
Commission Business,
AUGUSTA, GA.
M. P. STOVALL,
Continues the above business, in
all its various branches. At his
WAREHOUSE, on Broad-street, he has
on hand, and FIRE-PROOF
Corner of Washington & Reynold Sts.
He hopes, by close attention to business, to
merit a continuance of the liberal patronage en-
titled to him in the past season. (U. S. Lib. of
Sept. 12, 1848.)

REFER TO
H. & A. BENTLEY, Maj. S. J. T. WHITELY,
J. FORNEY & SON, E. D. HOWLAND,
DICKSON & EAST, C. W. WILLIAMS,
MR. JOHNSON & CO. JOHN DODD & CO.

DYE, ROBERTSON, & CO.
WAREHOUSE
AND
Commission Merchants
(AT THEIR OLD STAND.)
Macintosh St., Augusta,
Georgia.
Branch of the same firm under the
style and name of
P. M. CAROT, now agent at Rome Ga.
is authorized to make liberal advances on cotton
shipped to their house, either in Augusta or Charle-
ton.

HOTELS.
City Hotel,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
BY P. CONDON.
March 6, 1849.

American Hotel,
Corner King and George Streets,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
BY F. A. HOKE.

Pavilion Hotel,
OLD STAND,
Corner Meeting and Hassell Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.
March 6, 1849.—4m.

Washington Hall,
ATLANTA, GA.
BREAKFAST and dinner House for passen-
gers. Meals always in due season for the
departure of the cars. Public patronage is re-
spectfully solicited.
H. C. HOLCOMBE,
Z. A. RICE.
March 6, 1849.

U. S. HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEO.
THE undersigned respectfully inform his friends
and the travelling public, that he has taken
in the central part of the City of Augusta, and
solicits a share of public patronage.
G. FARGO,
N. B. Greenville and Savannah Stage Office
at this Hotel. Feb. 27, 1849.—6m.

POETRY.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

She may not, in the many dance,
With jeweled maidens vie;
She may not smile on courtly swain
With soft, bewitching eye;
She cannot boast a form and mien
That hushed wealth has bought her;
But ah! she has much fairer charms,
The farmer's peerless daughter!

The rose and lily on her cheek
Together love to dwell;
Her laughing blue eyes wreath around
The heart-witching spell;
Her smile is bright as morning's glow
Upon the dewy plain;
And, listening to her voice we dream
That spring has come again.

The timid fawn is not more wild,
Nor yet more free or gay;
The lily's cup is not more pure
—all its purity;
Of all the wild flowers in the wood,
Or by the crystal water,
There's none more pure or fair than she,
The farmer's peerless daughter.

The haughty belle, whom all adore,
On downy pillow lies—
While forth upon the dewy lawn
The merry maiden lies;
And with the lark's uprising song,
Her own clear voice is heard—
Ye may not tell which sweetest sings,
The maiden or the bird.

Then tell me not of jeweled fair:
The brightest jewel yet
Is the heart where virtue dwells,
And innocence is set!
The glow of health upon her cheek—
The grace no rule hath taught her—
The fairest wreath that beauty twines
Is for the farmer's daughter!

There is truth, and some poetry in the fol-
lowing lines from the St. Louis Review:
THE SONGS OF YORE.
Alas! the good old songs of yore
Have gone quite out of date—
Surpassed by "Old Virginia's Shores,"
And the "Carolina State."
No more are heard the pleasing notes
Of "Coming through the Rye,"
But turn you where you may, you'll hear
"Susanna, don't you cry."

To sing the song of "Home, Sweet Home,"
A girl could not be led;
But ask her for some "favorite tune,"
She'll strike up "Uncle Ned,"
Then finish off with "Buffalo Gals,"
Or else with "H. A. M. S.,"
Forgetting that she ever knew
Some more heart-breaking lay.

Oh, give me the songs of yore,
That come warm from the heart;
That make each pulse throb with delight,
And bid the passions start.
Sing me the song of "Hours that were,"
I'll crave no other things
To the list of "happier"—I mean
Of "happier" things.

Would not marry a mechanic—
A young man had commenced visiting a young
woman and appeared to be well pleased.
"Oh, evening he called when it was quite
late, which led the girl to inquire where he
had been.
"I had to work to night," he replied.
"Do you work for a living?" inquired the
astonished girl.
"Certainly, replied the young man, "I am
a mechanic."

"My brother doesn't work, and I dislike
the name of a mechanic," said she turned
up her pretty nose.
That was the last time the mechanic vis-
ited the young woman. He is now a well
to do man, and has one of the best of women
for his wife. The young lady, who disliked
the name of a mechanic, is now the wife of
a miserable fool, a regular vagrant about
grocery-shops—and she, poor miserable girl, is
obliged to take in washing in order to sup-
port herself and child.

Ye who dislike the name of a mechanic,
whose brothers do nothing but dress, how
wonder how you treat young men who work
for a living. Far better discard the well-
fed pauper with all his rings, jewelry, bra-
zen face, and pomposity and take to your
affections the callous-handed, intelligent
and industrious mechanic. Thousands
have utterly regretted the folly, who
have turned their backs on honest industry.
A few years of bitter experience taught
them a severe lesson. In this country, no
man or woman should be respected, in our
way of thinking, who will not work bodily
or mentally, and who curl their lips with
scorn when introduced to a hard working
man.

A WORLD OF FIRE.—Lieut. Maury, Su-
perintendent of the National Observatory,
Washington, says, in a late address: It may
be there is now, at this very time in the fir-
mament above, a world on fire. Argus, a
well known star in the Southern hemi-
sphere, has suddenly blazed forth, and from
a star of the second or third magnitude, now
glazes with the brilliancy of the first.

EXPERIMENT IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN
FRANKLIN.—A dispatch from Washington
states that our government intends detail-
ing, forthwith, two national ships in search
of Sir John Franklin, in the Arctic seas;
one to go east around Cape Labrador, and
through Davis' Straits—the other west, to
Biber's Straits.

ONE reason why the world is not reform-
ed, is because every man would have others
to take a start, never thinking of himself.

From the Ladies' Repository.
CHEMISTRY FOR GIRLS.
DE REVEREND, &c.

This is properly styled a didactic age, for
the inquiry, "What profit?" meets us
everywhere. It has even entered the tem-
ples of learning, and attempted to thrust
out important studies, because their im-
mediate connection with *lead money* profits
cannot be demonstrated. There is one spot,
however, into which it has not so generally
intruded itself—the last refuge of the fine
arts and fine follies. Thither young ladies
are too frequently sent merely to learn how
to dress tastefully, walk gracefully, play
upon the piano, write French, and make
waxen plums and silken spiders—all pretty,
surely; but why not inquire "what profit?"

But I take my pen in hand, not to utter
a dissertation on female education, but to in-
sist that young ladies be taught Chemistry.
They will thereby be better qualified to sur-
perintend domestic affairs, guard against
many accidents to which householders are
subject, and perhaps be instrumental in sav-
ing life. We illustrate the last remark by
reference merely to toxicology:

The strong acids, such as nitric, muri-
atic and sulphuric, are violent poisons, yet
frequently used in medicine and the me-
chanic arts. Suppose a child, in his ram-
bles among the neighbors, enters a cabinet
shop, and finds a saucer of *aqua fortis* (nitric
acid) upon the work bench, and in his
sport suddenly seizes and drinks a portion
of it. He is conveyed home in great agony;
the physician is sent for, but ere he
arrives, the child is a corpse. Now, as the
mother presses the cold clay to her breast
and lips for the last time, how will her an-
guish be aggravated to know that in her
medicine drawer was some calcined magne-
sia, which, if timely administered, would
have surely saved her lovely child, per-
chance her first and only boy! O, what are
all the poisons and fine dresses in the world
to her, compared with such knowledge?

Take another case: A husband return-
ing home, one summer afternoon, desires
some acidulous drink. Opening a cup-
board, he sees a small box labeled "salts of
lemon," and making a solution of this, he
drinks it freely. Presently he feels dis-
tressed, sends for his wife, and ascertains that
he has drunk a solution of oxalic acid, which
she has procured to take stains from
linen. The physician is sent for, but the
unfortunate lady attending his arrival is
fatal to the patient. The doctor arrives,
and perhaps seizes upon the very table on
which the poisoning was done, and how his
piece of chalk, which, if given in time,
would certainly have prevented any mis-
chief from the poison.

Corrosive sublimate is an article gener-
ally used by domestic to destroy the ver-
min which sometimes infest our couches.
A solution of it is left on the chamber floor
in a tea-cup, when the domestic goes to
sleep, leaving the children at play—the in-
fant crawls to the tea-cup and drinks.
Now what do you think would be the moth-
er's joy, if, having studied Chemistry, she
instantly called to recollection the well as-
certained fact that there is in the hen's
nest, an antidote to this poison? She sends
for some eggs, and breaking them adminis-
ters the *white* (albumen). Her child re-
covers, and she weeps for joy. Talk not
to her of novels—one little book of natural
science has been worth, to her, more than
all the novels in the world.

Physicians in the country rarely carry
recesses with them to weigh their prescrip-
tions. They administer medicines by guess,
from a teaspoon or the point of a lancet.
Suppose a common case: A physician, in
a hurry, leaves an overdose of tartar emetic,
(generally the first prescription in cases of
bilious fever) and pursues his way to see
another patient ten miles distant. The
medicine is duly administered, and the man
is poisoned. When the case becomes alarm-
ing, one messenger is dispatched for the
doctor, and another to call in the neighbors
to see the suffering die. Now there is in the
canister of your cupboard, and on a tree that
grows by the door, a remedy for this dis-
tress and alarm—a sure means of saving
the sick man from the threatened death.
A strong decoction of young hickory bark,
or any astringent vegetable, will change tar-
tar emetic into an innocuous compound.

PANTHER HUNT.

Incredible as the following account may
appear to our readers, the incidents related
are strictly true, and the hero of the tale
still walks the earth in a green old age.

In a certain section of our own goodly
states, the first settlers were obliged to de-
pend, for a part of their subsistence, upon
the wild animals they might take with the
aid of their trusty rifle. Many of them
could open a rifle, or take a shot of white-
eyes (corn whiskey) without blinking; and
it is to be regretted that some of them have
suffered severely from wounds caused by
the latter.

In the autumn, after the leaves had fallen,
as a light snow lay upon the ground, our
hero, who rejoiced in the cognomen of
"Cal" (Calvin shortened), started, with two
companions and a dog, to spend an after-
noon on a still hunt for deer. Now Cal
was one of that cool, self-possessed, athlet-
ic, yet reckless kind of men, often met, with
in all new countries, and on training days,
at logging bees and at raisings, always was
blatant to climb a sign-post or sapling tree
foremost, or walk a ridge-pole from end to
end upon his hands with his heels in the
air, and then, by way of showing that he
was capable of even greater feats, would
descend a rafter to the plate of the building
in the same manner.

The party did not forget to carry their
canteens well charged, and as they pursued
their way into the recess of the forest,
from time to time refreshed the inner man
by liberal draughts therefrom. Not meet-
ing with any game in their progress, they
were agreed to separate and pursue the hunt,
and neither fired his rifle, the others were to
listen to his assistance. They had not been
long separated, when one of them fired his
rifle, and the others soon came up. The
one who fired had discovered a recent track
in the light snow, which resembled a cat's
paw, and was nearly as large as a man could
make with his hand, by slightly bending his
fingers inward, as in the act of grasping.

They knew it to be a panther's track, and,
though the day was far spent, resolved to
follow it, and, if possible, to secure the ani-
mal. On they went, plunging deeper and
deeper into the forest, till the shades of
night gathered around them, when they
came to a good hemlock, and perceived, by
scratches on the bark, that the object of their
pursuit was treed. It was too dark to see
him through the thick foliage, and they dar-
ed not fire at random; they therefore con-
cluded to build a fire at the roots of the tree
and watch till day-light, when they might secure
their prisoner.

Accordingly, the fire was built, and after
again wetting their throats, they commen-
ced their night's watch. About six or eight
feet from the roots of the tree lay the fallen
trunk of another. Owing to the fatigues of
the day and their exertions with the can-
teens, as the night wore away, sleep weight-
ed down their eyelids, and they sunk into
their embrace. Cal, however, laid one eye
open for adventure. The fire had gradually
declined, until only a few faint flickerings
shot up at intervals. Hearing, scratching
above his head, he raised himself on his knees,
and by the light of the nearly extinguished fire, dis-
covered the panther, about fifteen feet
from the tree, gradually descending like a cat.

His long tail swung to and fro, and as soon
as it came within reach, Cal seized it with
both hands, shouted to his companions, and
gave it a vigorous pull, which brought the
panther directly down into the burning em-
bers. Dismembered, and taken all at once,
as the sailors say, he started, full jump
around the tree, while Cal shouting and hold-
ing on the caudal extremity, followed round
and round, raising a fine dust in the ashes.

His companions had snatched their rifles, and,
at a safe distance, called on Cal to let
go, that they might fire without danger of
hitting him. But Cal thought that a pan-
ther caught by the tail was worth two run-
ning in the woods; so round they went as
before, till the panther, not liking the "cir-
cus," dashed off, and just as he was leaping
over the before mentioned fallen tree, re-
ceived a shot through the heart and fell
dead on the other side. Cal still retaining
his hold, went over after him, and his com-
panions were duly notified that the animal
was his game. He was one of the largest
size, measuring over nine feet from the tip
of the nose to the end of the tail.

Syracuse Union.
ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—George W.
Kendall is about publishing a history of the
late war with Mexico. It will soon be out,
and described as an elaborate work to be
embellished with numerous illustrations,
executed by Paris artists, from drawings tak-
en in Mexico. The editor of the Lowell
Courier, in noticing the forthcoming work,
relates the following interesting incident
connected with Mr. Kendall's departure
from Mexico, something more than a year
since.

"When he was taken prisoner, years ago,
during the Santa Fe expedition, he was
marched with the others to the Capital, and
threw into one of the gloomy prisons of the
city. During the solitary hours of his con-
finement, a beautiful Mexican lady, who
had heard of him, often went to his prison
window, and threw into his cell beautiful
bouquets of flowers. She would sit before
his grate for hours, day after day, and sing
to him the sweetest airs and lays of her na-
tive land. Upon his final release and re-
turn home, he sent to the Senora Lopez—
for such was the name of his guardian an-
gel—a splendid present. Upon his second
visit to the Capital with Gen. Scott he took
charge of her son and brought him to the
United States, to educate and to rear him.

As he was leaving the city, the Senora
threw a magnificent gold chain over his
neck and rushed away—too much over-
come to take leave of her boy. The Senora
is the most accomplished singer in Mexico,
and altogether one of the most beautiful
women we have ever seen in the Capital."

Victor Emanuel, the young king of Sar-
dinia, had three horses shot under him in
the last disastrous battle with the Austri-
ans.

We should take all the care imaginable
how we make enemies, it being one of the
hardest things in the christian religion, to
behave ourselves as we ought to do toward
them.

Society, like shaded silk, must be viewed
in all situations, or its colors will deceive us.

NORWEGIAN WATER TELES- COPIES.

An instrument which the people of
Norway have found of so great utility,
that there is scarcely a single fishing
boat without one, is the water tele-
scope, or tube, of three or four feet in
length, which they carry in their boats
with them when they go fishing.

When they reach their fishing ground,
they immerse one end of this telescope
in the water, and look through the glass,
which shows objects some ten or fifteen
fathoms deep as distinctly as if they
were within a few feet of the surface,
by which means, when a shoal of fish
comes into their bays, the Norwegians
instantly prepare their nets, man their
boats, and go out in pursuit. The first
process is minutely to survey the
ground with their glasses, and where
they find the fish swarming about in
great numbers, then they give the sig-
nal, and surround the fish with their
large draught nets, and often catch
them in hundreds at a haul. Without
these telescopes their business would
often prove precarious, and unprofit-
able, as the fish, by these glasses, are as
distinctly seen in the deep, clear sea
of Norway, as gold fish in a crystal
jar. This instrument is not only used
by the fishermen, but it is also found
abroad the navy and coasting vessels of
Norway. When their anchors get in
to foul ground, or their cables warped
on a rock, they immediately ap-
ply the glass, and, guided by it, take
steps to put all to rights, which they
could not do so well without the aid of
the rude and simple instrument, which
the ancient fisherman can make up
with his own hands, without the aid of
a craftsman.

This instrument has been lately adopted by the Scotch fish-
ermen on the Firth, and by its as-
sistance they have been enabled to dis-
cover stows, holes, and uneven ground,
over which their nets travel, and have
found the telescope a never to admi-
ration, the minutest object in twelve feet
water being as clearly seen as on the
surface. We see no reason why it
could not be used with advantage in
the rivers and bays of the United States.

EX-PRESIDENT POLK.
Our distinguished fellow citizen has
as we have heretofore announced, re-
turned to this city, and quietly settled
down in his beautiful residence on an
exquisite near the capital. The cares
and responsibilities of the most exalted
position in the civil Governments of
the earth are laid aside, and the late
President mingling daily with his fel-
low-citizens in the streets of our beau-
tiful city as one of the sovereign people.

It is no doubt not a happier man than
when in Washington, burdened with
the weight of his vast responsibilities,
and surrounded with the throng who
looked to him as the dispenser of pa-
tronnage and place.

Mr. Polk looks ten years younger
than when he landed here six weeks
ago. The fire of his eye had never
been quenched, and he has recovered
the elasticity of step and the cheerful
complexion of which sickness had tem-
porarily deprived him on his first ar-
rival. That he may here pass a quiet
evening after the most eventful morn-
ing and midday of his life, is a wish in
which we are sure most of these even-
ing who have been numbered with his po-
litical opponents will join.

The time has not yet arrived when
justice can be extended to the brilliant
and successful administration of Mr.
Polk by his political opponents; but
administration will be regarded as the
most prolific of great and beneficial re-
sults of any which adorn the pages of
our history. It established—perman-
ently, we believe—the policy for which
the party of the country has contended
since the days of Jefferson, and impar-
tial history, when the fiction which op-
posed the policy of Mr. Polk's adminis-
tration shall have been assigned to
enduring infamy, will pronounce these
results the most beneficent of any since
the adoption of our constitution.

Nashville Union.
"THE FABLES UPON THEM."—What
passes with most as a fable, is after all
a reality. Bronke's Journal of a resi-
dence in Borneo is entitled to all credit,
for its author ranks already as one
of the most remarkable men of the
age.

While making geological examina-
tions in search of coal, he with his
friends discovered an isolated mountain
(*volcanus insignis*) nearly fifty feet
high. Its trunk was almost straight,
its base smooth and of a red color,
and its head a dense mass of dark green
cloudy foliage. The ground beneath
its shade is crowded with tropical
vegetation flourishes luxuriantly round
its roots. In tapping it, no bad effects
were experienced from the climbing.
But on cutting it to obtain a portion of
the wood, bark and juice, a man was
so much stupefied that he was obliged
to desist. It is ascertained that the
bread fruit tree, the mulberry, and the
cane tree of South America belong to
the same natural order as the deadly
upas.—*N. E. Purdon.*

RETURN EXCHANGES WITH CHERRYTREES.
To do that would seem very great merit.
"Do not even the publicans so," and yet
some folks return kindnesses grudgingly,
while others are so much pleased with them
that they never return 'em at all.

A negro bought a hat, and upon going
out in the rain took it off his head and tried
to keep it from getting wet; and on being
asked why he did so, answered—"Hat nime,
head massa."

AMERICAN MECHANICS.

A Newport paper in urging the es-
tablishment of an Apprentices Library,
gives utterance to the following truths:

There is no earthly reason why the
mechanics of this great and glorious
republic should not be sterling and
learned men; the idea of a monied ar-
istocracy being the only nobles and
lords of the land has long since become
obscure to an ignorant, practical
and useful man. He who employs his
mind, and his hands for the benefit of
his fellow men, is an ornament to so-
ciety, and he lives to some purpose,
for he fulfills the design of the Creator.

Labor is man's inheritance, the only
request of our first parents; virtue they
had none to leave us, and wealth they
never acquired. Honest labor no man
need be ashamed of, for the most splen-
did intellects, these who have conceived
plans and discovered inventions which
have opened wells of wealth,
and laid out avenues of knowledge,
in an humble manner, and were liter-
ally the architects of their own fortune
and fame. The scornful lip of the ar-
istocrat, who can boast of his worldly
possession, may be curled in proud de-
fiance of the industrious mechanic, the
sweet of whose brow earns his daily
bread; but in many instances the head
of the one is emptier than the shadow
of vanity, while that of the other is the
personification of genius, the embodi-
ment of all that is lofty and splendid in
thought. The one rolls in his liveried
chariot, but to save his soul from per-
dition, he cannot tell what first discov-
ered the principle of gravitation in
philosophy; the other labors hard with
his hands, but his head is an encyclo-
pædia of knowledge.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, June 12, 1849.

We are authorized to announce COL. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative of the 7th Congressional District in the next Congress of the U. S.

We are authorized to announce A. J. WALKER, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of the 7th Congressional District, in the next Congress of the U. S., subject to the decision of a district Convention, should one be held.

We are authorized to announce G. J. T. BRADFORD, as a candidate for Representative of the 7th Congressional District, in the next Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce LEROY BEDWELL, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County, in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce W. H. ASHLOCK, as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce G. B. DOUTHITT, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector, of Benton County.

Candidates for Representative.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq.
GEO. C. WATLEY, Esq.
GEN. Z. WHITE,
R. B. KELLEY, Esq.
ASA SKELTON, Esq.
MAJ. JOHN A. FINDLEY.
Wm. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.
COL. JOHN N. YOUNG.
HON. R. H. WILSON.
LEROY BEDWELL, Esq.
J. F. GRANT.

A new Post Office has been established at Moore's Mills in Randolph County on the Route from Carrollton Georgia, to Rockdale, Alabama, and Maj. S. Moore, has been appointed Post Master.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.
The anniversary celebration of Alexandria Division, No. 95, Sons of Temperance, will take place at Alexandria, Benton County, on Saturday the 16th inst. There will be a procession and an Address by an intelligent member of the Order.

Mr. Belser has addressed a letter to a committee in Barber County, positively declining to accept the whig nomination for Governor. The Talladega Reporter has hoisted the name of SAMUEL F. RICE, Esq.

On yesterday the Democratic State Convention was to have met at Montgomery. Our readers should be apprised at the earliest possible period of the action of that body.

We have received a communication from Randolph County, over the signature of "Big Tallapoosa." The author is probably not aware that it would be a breach of our rules to publish his communication without being furnished with his name, which of course would be kept secret at his request, except in a certain contingency. We would publish with pleasure his very sensible and well written communication, except for this obstruction, and if he will remove it in time, by giving us his name, it shall have a place in our next.

Three of the present candidates for Congress, Messrs. Martin & Walker, the Democratic candidates, and Gen. Bradford the Whig candidate, addressed a portion of the people of this County on Thursday last at Alexandria, and on Saturday in this place. We have heard a very general regret expressed that there should be three Democratic candidates, and we hope if the matter cannot be reconciled among the candidates themselves, that measures will be speedily adopted to give a fair field and no favor, in order that the district may be fairly represented according to its true political complexion.

PROSCRIPTION.
The work of proscription seems to be progressing with unparalleled rapidity in all the departments of Gen. Taylor's administration. The last case of this kind to which our attention has been particularly called, is that of NEW BLUE, Post Master at Montgomery; and a more heartless and execrable case of proscription could not well be conceived of. No man has perhaps ever stood higher as an honest faithful and capable officer, or done more impartially to discharge his official duties and accommodate both friends and enemies. It has been said that not ten men in Montgomery County either Whigs or Democrats could have been found willing to petition for his removal. We do not complain of removals, separately considered. We like the principle of rotation in office. We hoped for nothing else, we expected nothing else, even from Gen. Taylor, than that he would turn out his enemies and put in his friends. But we do complain that Gen. Taylor pledged himself to a different course, and thereby deceived thousands and tens of thousands into his support. It is true that they acted very simply to permit themselves to be thus deceived, but their simplicity does not lessen the turpitude of his deception.

It would be absurd and ridiculous to deny that Gen. Taylor did place himself before the nation as the "Independent candidate"—the "No party candidate"—as having "no friends to please and no enemies to punish." Well, having done so, deliberately and voluntarily, no political success, no prestige of power, and no glare of official station can

hide his delinquencies, or compensate for a want of truth and integrity. Such a glaring forfeiture of plighted faith would be fatal to the reputation of a private citizen: how then can it do less than leave a stain upon the first officer of the nation? especial ly one whom the people had been accustomed to regard as the honest, firm and faithful old soldier. He cannot escape the consequences of such promises, "made to the ear and broken to the heart;" and will doubtless fill less space in the eyes of the civilized world when he leaves, than he did when he went into the presidential chair.

If Col Thomas J. Caver, will suffer his name to be announced as a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Senatorial Branch of our next Legislature, he will receive the warm support of many

VOTERS.
RABBIT TOWN, June 9th, 1849.
Mr. Editor:—In looking over the list of candidates for a seat in our next Legislature, we do not see the name of EMANUEL KEAR, Esq.

Without disparaging the claims of any of the present aspirants, we have no hesitancy in saying that he would represent the county honestly and faithfully, and if he will only consent to have his name announced, he will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.
For the Republican.
Mr. GRANT:—In anticipation of a vacancy of Senator for this county, many voters of both political parties, in the last week's Republican, done me the honor to solicit the use of my name as a candidate to fill that vacancy.

The very liberal and generous requirements contained in this call, are but rarely extended to any one, in these days of political excitement. And will by me, for the authors, ever be held in the most grateful remembrance.

I regret that I have done so little, or that I shall ever be able to do enough, to merit this partiality.

The vacancy alluded to has not, as yet, occurred; consequently, any further response on my part, at present, is deemed unnecessary.

Very respectfully,
M. W. ABERNATHY.
To the Editor of the Republican.
Sir:—In your paper of the 24th of May, and June 5th, I observed calls upon me to become a candidate to represent Benton County, in the next Legislature. Also many private solicitations; and a proper regard for the opinions of my Democratic friends demands of me an answer, which I now beg leave, through your columns, to give by stating, that my services are at the command of the people of Benton county; and hereby you are authorized to announce my name among other candidates for the Legislature.

Respectfully,
Your Obedt Servt,
LEROY BEDWELL.

MR. EDITOR:
This is an important era in the history of Alabama; and on the action of the next Legislature depends the future prosperity, honor and glory of the State. That in all representative governments, the most wise, and discreet men should be selected to enact the laws, by which the whole people are to be governed, is a proposition that need not admit of a doubt; and that at the present critical time, this is peculiarly true in every portion of this State, is a fact that will admit of just as little.

Actuated by motives growing legitimately out of a proper appreciation of the above doctrine, in connection with many of my friends we have resolved to say through your paper that if D. P. Farney, Esq. will consent to become a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of our next Legislature, we will yield him our most cordial support. In our opinion he is one of the men for the exigency, well versed in State policy, with a large fund of statistical, and political information, we confidently believe that his services in our next Legislature would do honor to him, and redound to the prosperity and glory of our State.

NEW ORLEANS.
The Crevasse:—We visited the Saucere crevasse yesterday afternoon, and found the work of piling progressing rapidly towards completion. By 10 o'clock last night it was expected the piles would all be driven. The greatest precaution seems to have been used by Capt. Grant, thus far. In that portion of his line of operations where the torrent runs with greatest force, three rows of piles have been driven—7,000 gummy bags, filled with sand, are ready for use. A portion of the hay ordered from the city had arrived, and the balance was hourly expected. The steamer Swan left for Port Hudson, yesterday evening, in charge of Mr. Harrison, the district engineer, to procure a supply of firewood. Capt. Grant expected to commence the work of filling up between the piles with gummy bags and hay, last night or early this morning, and he felt confident, should no accident occur to mar the progress of the work, that he would be able to stop the breach by Wednesday night, or Thursday morning next.—N. O. Delta, May 29th.

THE SINKING OF THE EMPIRE.
This splendid steam boat was run into by the schooner Noah Brown, at half past 8 o'clock night of Thursday last opposite Newburgh. She had sunk to her promenade deck, when the steamer Rip Van Winkle came to her assistance, and took off 200 passengers. The bodies of three ladies were taken ashore from the wreck. A dispatch dated at 6 P. M. on Friday, says:—"It is supposed that the cabins of the same twenty or thirty bodies, principally females and children, who occupied the lower portion of the boat. Who they are cannot be ascertained, but it is evident that there was many on board who cannot now be found. Eight more bodies were found this morning, and since then the body of a young lady has been found."

The late German papers say that the Hungarian ladies are fighting with the same enthusiasm for freedom as their countrymen. Among one hundred and fifty Hungarian captives by Gen. Sinochitz, were nineteen Hungarian ladies, with muskets in their hands, and dressed in military uniforms.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

We gather the following further items of the Niagara's news from the telegraphic accounts in the Charleston Courier of Monday:

The sales of cotton for the week ending the 19th ult. summed up 30,000 bales, with no alteration in prices. [This would leave the quotations at 53d. for fair Upland, and 48 for fair Orleans.]

It will be seen that this is the only item of intelligence that has reached our city in reference to cotton, which is, of course the most important of any news brought by the steamers.

STATE OF ROMAN AFFAIRS.

On receiving the intelligence of the resistance made by the Romans to the advance of the French troops, it is stated that Pope Pius declared that he would not return to Rome and assume his position under such circumstances, and that he sent messages to the King of Naples and to Gen. Oudinot, requesting them to suspend hostilities, and retire.

Gen. Oudinot, however, in the meantime, had received a reinforcement of twenty thousand additional troops, and was then at the head of a large and well appointed army.

The enthusiasm of the Romans is said to be at the highest pitch, and either a single or combined attack to bombard and take Rome by storm, will be so vigorously resisted by barricades and other defenses, and the courage and determination of the people in such, that it is by no means certain that the most efficient and determined measures to obtain possession of the city will prove successful.

All accounts concur in the belief, that it will be impossible to restore the Imperial rule of Papacy in any form. The opinion is expressed that the combined Powers of Europe would scarcely be able to restore His Holiness the Pope again to power. The tide of feeling has been such as to overpower all sacerdotal and pontifical authority, as is believed, forever.

The most frightful details are given of the Priests being dragged forth from their hiding places and put to death, their bodies mutilated and bones broken into small pieces, and cast into the Tiber.

The nine hundred prisoners of Rome, termed the anchor of safety to the city are paraded in form, with all possible demonstrations of joy.

Telegraphic intelligence from Gen. Oudinot, to the 13th inst., gives a different complexion to the state of affairs, from what is above stated. They represent that there was a strong probability that the French army will be permitted to enter Rome without opposition. He states that serious propositions of submission have been made to him.

A letter in the London Times announces that a Spanish army had been raised, and were marching towards Rome, a fresh attempt being made to Palermo to get up an armed resistance against the Neapolitans, with, however, a probability of doubtful success.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

Intelligence has been received that the Austrians were repulsed on the 7th inst., in an assault. Venetian accounts state that they made a rally and took 800 prisoners, which is a novel confirmation.

It is stated that there are already en route for Hungary, intended for the assistance of Austria, 120,000 Russians, having a train of 350 caissons.

The forces of Gen. Bem is said to be well prepared to give them a warm reception in Transylvania, and there must be warm work before matters are settled.

From the Talladega Watchman.
J. H. JOHNSON.
Heretofore when an election was approaching the enquiry has been, "what is the Democratic Watchman doing?" Why not at once give the cue for the next Congressional race in these "digressions?" Send round the "broken days" in order that every voter may know who is in the field, and vote understandingly. Two months more and we must march to the polls to select a Representative, and yet in midnight's gloom as to who shall be the honored standard bearer of democracy.

One thing all seem to desire, and that is, a candidate who will give strength to our party by his talents and character—one who will advocate our principles—endorsed "right side up with care"—and a gentleman of the real gift at that. Such an individual no doubt can be found; and without disparagement to the high claims of any one yet spoken of as a candidate for Congress, it is apparent that the public mind is last settling down on A. J. WALKER, Esq. of Jacksonville, who seems to unite in many of the qualities sought, as could be desired. His election would command the approval of many men in the District, who worship at the shrine of

Common Sense.

Wedowee, Ala.
Syllabogga, June 1st, 1849.
Mr. Editor:—Your correspondent from Dadeville having broken the ice in favor of the Hon. Abraham J. Walker of Benton County, as a candidate for Congress, allows us to stand on the ground assumed and look no further, lest we might fare worse.

In the Presidential canvass last fall many in this part of the District marked Mr. Walker as our next candidate to represent the benighted Shenandoah. He then made a decidedly favorable impression on all who heard him speak, and now that his name is in your paper it shall be our pleasure to spread the news, and if he is a candidate the way the Democrats can vote in this corner, is a perfect example to the Locofocos any where.

"Jos. Walker" as the boys call him, needs no puffing or propping. He is Temperate, moral and smart to boot—What say you then, Democrats, all over the District: Can't you raise a shout that will reverberate from Cherokee to Chambers, and from the Coosa River to Georgia?

The Sovereigns Can.

Little Rock, Ark., has a population of more than two thousand, and appears to be improving rapidly. The town is built on an immense bed of rock, and the foundation of many of the houses is of rock.

FROM PERU—ANOTHER CALIFORNIA.

The *commercio* of Lima, on the 31st of March, publishes a letter from a passenger on board the English steamer from Valparaiso to Callao, containing the substance of a conversation which passed between Gen. O'Brien and several of his countrymen on board the last English packet, on her voyage that has yet come from California:

It seems that Gen. O'Brien sojourned during several months of the year 1829, residing at the principal mines of Contonga Soco, where he learnt from an old miner, Don Marcos Lisper, that in the vicinity of Paucartambo there were some hills that were perfect masses of gold and within twenty leagues of the river Ninto Abajo there were immense plains and washings of gold, without end—that in the year 1754, the Portuguese arrived there with over a hundred laborers, but that in a short time upwards of one thousand Indians assembled, and massacred every one of them in one night. Not one soul escaped. Gen. O'Brien did not fail to pay attention to this information, and resolved to enter this territory by the valley of Paucartambo in preference to going through Brazil the distance by the latter route being so great.

In the years 1834—5, Gen. B. made two sojourns to the valleys, and in 1835 prepared an expedition well provided with all those kinds of goods which are best calculated to please savage Indians.

He started from Cuzco, accompanied by one servant, a muleteer and a miner; he performed the journey, and returned to Cuzco in five months, and only brought back a handkerchief full of sand, which was washed at the mint of Cuzco. It proved very rich.

The result of his journey was published at that time in the Cuzco papers, and he had private interviews with Gen. Gamarra, at which he offered to pay off the national debt of Peru within three years. The country was at this junction plunged into a civil war, and on this account the enterprise was abandoned, and Gen. O'Brien returned to Europe.

As a friend of my country, it has appeared to me quite right that I should communicate this information to you for publication, without wishing at all to offend the *armes propres* of Gen. O'Brien or prejudice his interests in the slightest degree.

P.S.—Gen. O'Brien stated he could find enough gold there, in one week, to load one hundred men of war.

This is a pretty good story. The General was wrong, however, in keeping the matter secret so long, and not availing himself of the knowledge.

LETTER FROM COL. JOHN A. WINSTON.

The following letter was sent to us for publication by the gentleman to whom it was addressed.

The opinions of Col. W., as expressed in this letter, will be regarded with interest by the public, as his name, with those of other distinguished gentlemen, has been much spoken of in connection with gubernatorial candidacy.—*Tag.*

Montic, May 15, 1849.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 8th inst., in which you allude to nominations about to be made for Governor by the democratic party, and express a wish to know my opinion in regard to the increase of the banking capital of Alabama—has been received.

I fear my position on the question of increasing the banking facilities of the State have been somewhat misunderstood. I have been forced to the conclusion that, surrounded as we are by States which have adopted a monied currency, we have no other course left us but to yield to a certain extent to the system generally agreed upon by the commercial world—otherwise we incur all the risk and disadvantages incident to the banking system, while we leave to others all the benefits. I hold it to be better that we should use a paper currency regulated by our own laws, and of which we may know something, than to be compelled to continue the use of bank notes of other States of which we can know very little.

In the eastern part of the State, and in a great degree in the northern, the circulating medium consists of the notes of foreign banks. It is a conceded fact that the worse character of bank notes find circulation farthest from home.

Any bank, however, to receive my support must be governed by more rigid responsibilities on the part of the managers and stock holders, than has been usual with such institutions. I believe a stock bank of moderate capital located at Mobile or Montgomery, could be so chartered as to be of much benefit to the country, and afford many facilities to the mercantile community.

When the general banking law, properly restrained with the best stringent responsibilities on the part of the stock holders, and founded on undoubted securities, would afford much relief to other parts of the State, and be of much permanent good to the State at large.

It would certainly be worthy the ambition of any man to be elected to the office of Governor of Alabama, when the office is to be attained without the sacrifice of principle or the concealment of any opinion.

I have endeavored at all times to be consistent in the support of such measures only as would, in my opinion, most promote the public good. The public servant who will not do this, though it may for a time separate him from the support and confidence of those on whom he has been most accustomed to lean, is not worthy the confidence of our intelligent people. The interest manifested by many friends in my promotion in public life, I hope will be properly appreciated, while I shall acquiesce with entire satisfaction should they choose an older arid better soldier to be their candidate. I have been laboring too long for the maintenance of our principles not to acquiesce in that decision.

Very truly,
Your friend, &c.,
JOHN A. WINSTON.
To JAMES L. PRICE, Esq.

A GREEN ONE.—An exchange tells a good story of a countryman, who was one of our cities on Sunday, and concluded to go to church. Arriving there, he waited outside a moment, when to his surprise, the organ struck up, and he concluded some sort of a slave dance was about to commence. At that moment a gentleman invited him in. "Not exactly, Mister, I ain't use to no such doin's on Sunday; and besides, I don't dance."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN RANDOLPH.

On Monday, the 18th day of May, 1849, according to previous notice, a public meeting of the democratic party of Randolph was held at Wedowee, when on motion of John T. Hefflin, F. M. Perryman, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Alfred Wood, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

After a brief explanation of the object of the meeting by the Chairman, on motion of the Hon. William Wood, John T. Hefflin, Wm. P. Sewell, Ephraim Carpenter, R. J. Wood, W. H. Smith, and Charles W. Statham were appointed a committee to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; after a short retirement, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the democratic party of Alabama have agreed to hold a Convention at Montgomery on the 2d Monday in June next, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to be run by the party for Governor at the ensuing election, and believing as we do, that such is the only means of reconciling the conflicting claims of several distinguished members of our party, to the chief magistracy of the State, and desiring the success of the democratic party in said election and being conscious that it is the duty of every true democrat at this crisis, to pursue the course that may be the best calculated to effect a concert of action among the democracy of Alabama throughout the State; and further, believing that a nomination by a convention is the only mode by which the entire vote of the democratic party can be given to any candidate for that office, we therefore approve of the proposition to hold said Convention at the time and place above designated. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman, with the approbation of the meeting, proceed to appoint ten delegates to represent the democratic party of Randolph county in said convention.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of Gov. Chapman and take great pleasure in recommending his claims to a nomination for re-election to the favorable consideration of the convention. But regarding the triumph of democratic principles as being of more importance than the promotion of an individual, we hereby pledge ourselves to yield a cordial support to whoever may be the nominee of said convention.

Resolved, That our delegates to said convention be requested to pursue such a course as they, in the exercise of a sound discretion shall consider the best calculated to secure the success of our party in approaching canvass.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Hon. F. W. Bowden, our immediate representative in Congress, for his able and efficient manner in which he has represented us in Congress, and especially for his vindication of the rights of the South, and we hereby recommend his re-election in Congress from this district.

On motion of Hon. J. W. Gwinn, the preamble and resolution as reported, was unanimously adopted in pursuance of the 1st resolution, the chairman appointed the following names, to wit: John T. Hefflin, Alfred C. Wood, Archibald Sawyer, Wyatt Hefflin, Thomas Abel, and F. A. McMurray, delegates to said convention, when on motion of J. W. Gwinn, F. M. Perryman was also appointed a delegate to said convention.

On motion of John T. Hefflin, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Flag and Advertiser, at Montgomery, and in the democratic papers of the 7th Congressional District.

The meeting then adjourned sine die. F. M. PERRYMAN, Chairman. A. C. WOOD, Secretary.

The following are the final proceedings before the Coroner's inquest, held over the bodies of the persons killed in the Macready riots, New York.

The Coroner then announced to the jury that the testimony was closed, and it was their duty to review the transactions of Thursday, and the evidences and to express their opinion whether it were in censure or justification of the authorities. The jury were then left alone.

The jury, after being in consultation a bout two hours and a quarter, returned the following verdict:

"We believe that George A. Curtis, John McDonald, Thomas Aylward, George Lincoln, Timothy Burns, Henry Ott, George Washington Browne, William Butler, W. Taylor, Owen Barnes, Thomas Bulman, Neil Gray Mills, Asa F. Collins, William Aamer, Thomas Tiernan, Matthew Cahill, and George W. Godney, came to their deaths by gunshot wounds, fired by the military during the riot before the Opera House on Thursday evening, 10th of May instant, by order of the civil authorities of the city of New York, and that the circumstances existing at the time justified the authorities in giving the order to fire upon the mob. We further believe that if a larger number of the Police had been ordered out, the necessity of a resort to the use of the military might have been avoided."

JAMES H. PERKINS, Foreman. New York, May 14, 1847.

FOR THE BOYS.—Seven classes of company are to be avoided:

1. Those who ridicule their parents or disobey their commands.
2. Those who profane the Sabbath or scoff at religion.
3. Those who use profane or filthy language.
4. Those who are untruthful, play truant, and waste their time in idleness.
5. Those who are of a quarrelsome temper and are apt to get into difficulty with others.
6. Those who are addicted to lying and stealing.
7. Those who are of a cruel disposition, who take pleasure in torturing and maiming animals.

Mr. Macready, greatly pained by the terrible results of the attack on the Astor Place Opera House, as a proof of his regret, it is said, has sent to the Mayor of New York the sum of \$10,000, to be divided among the innocent sufferers.

FIRE IN MOBILE.

A disastrous fire occurred in this city yesterday. At half past 4 o'clock in the morning, the large four story building on Dauphin street, occupied by Messrs. Stanton & Bros., as a clothing store, was discovered to be on fire, and on opening the doors, it was found that the flames pervaded all the lower part of the building, and had penetrated to the second story. An alarm was immediately given, but before the fire companies, who were prompt at the summons, could reach the premises, the whole interior of the building was enveloped in the devouring element, and the hope to save it, any part of its contents, was abandoned. The efforts of the firemen were then directed to the store adjoining it—those on the west being three stories, and those on the east only two stories high. The roof of the burning building soon fell in, and immediately after the eastern wall gave way, falling outwards and crushing to the ground the building occupied by Mr. Strickland as a bookstore and bindery, and covering in its ruins several young men engaged in removing goods—Mr. Jacques, clerk of Baron & Mead; Mr. Taylor, clerk of Messrs. L'Honniedieu, Mr. Simon, a jeweller, and a lad named Haas, the city porter. Attention was instantly directed to the rescue of these individuals, and by the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen and other citizens, the heated bricks and burning timber were removed, and the boys Haas and Mr. Simon were soon taken out, badly bruised and hurt, though not dangerously injured. Mr. Taylor, who was further from the door, was rescued, and, in an exhausted and dangerous condition, taken to his lodgings.

The bricks and timber had been removed from the body of Mr. Jacques, but his lower extremities were discovered to be fastened between pieces of boards or joists, when the north wall of the burning building fell and covered him again beneath its swarting ruins. Scarcely a hope remained that his life was spared, but he was finally taken from his perilous situation, though so burned and injured that at the time we write he is not expected to recover. That they were not instantly killed was almost miraculous.

The store next east of Mr. Strickland's was occupied by Mr. Raymond as a hat store, and was crushed with Mr. Strickland's and the stock pretty much destroyed. The store adjoining Messrs. Stanton's on the west, was occupied by Messrs. Pollard & Edwards, and with all its contents was entirely consumed. The strong walls of the building occupied by Mr. Itapelle, with the active exertions of the firemen who had a full supply of water, arrested the progress of the fire at this point, and it was go effectively under. The building occupied by Messrs. Daniels, at the corner of Dauphin and Water streets, and the small shoe and hat store adjoining it on Water street, occupied by Mr. Shelton, narrowly escaped. The buildings belonged, we understand, to Messrs. Bloodgood & Bright, A. Monroux and to the estate of the late Jonathan Hunt.

The amount of property destroyed is estimated at \$60,000. Bloodgood & Bright, we believe, are insured for \$2,000; A. Monroux for \$2,000; Stanton & Brothers for \$6,000; Pollard & Edwards for \$10,000; Mr. Strickland for \$8,000, and Mr. Raymond for \$1,500.

The Life and Trust Co., the Merchants, the Firemen's, and the Mobile Companies, are, we understand, the sufferers.

Mr. Rapelle, and the Messrs. Daniels, as well as Mr. Shelton, have sustained some loss by the removal of their stocks.

We had another fire on Saturday night, at the corner of Hamilton and Government streets. An unoccupied building was destroyed.

The impression is very general that neither of these fires were accidental.

A FILE OF SERPENTS.

In the Savannas of Icaucubo, in Guiana, South America, I saw the most wonderful, the most terrible spectacle that can be seen; and although it is not uncommon to the inhabitants, no traveller has ever mentioned it. We were ten men on horseback, two of whom took the lead, in order to sound the passages; whilst I preferred to skirt the great forests. One of the blacks who formed the vanguard, returned full gallop, and called to me, "Here sir, come and see serpents in a pile." He pointed out to me something elevated in the middle of the savannah or swamp, which appeared like a bundle of arms. One of my companions then said, "This is certainly one of the assemblages of serpents, which heap themselves on each other, after a violent tempest; I have heard of these, but have never seen any; let us proceed cautiously, and not go too near," when we were within twenty paces of the terror of our horses prevented our near approach, to which, however, none of us were inclined.

On a sudden, the pyramidal mass became agitated; horrible hissing issued from it, thousands of serpents rolled spirally on each other, shot forth out of the circle their hideous heads, presenting their venomous darts and fiery eyes to us. I own I was one of the first to draw back; but when I saw this formidable phalanx remained at its post, and appeared to be more disposed to defend itself than to attack us, I rode round it in order to view its order of battle, which faced the enemy on every side. I then sought to find what could be the design of this numerous assemblage; and I concluded that this species of serpents dreaded some colossal enemy, which might be the great serpent, or the caneana, and that they united themselves, after having seen this powerful enemy, in order to attack or resist him in a mass.

Six thousand emigrants arrived in New York on the 2d inst. Week before last twenty-three hundred arrived in Boston.

Retirement to a prison to the fool, but a paradise to the wise.

THE CREVASSE.

The New Orleans papers are full of the crevasse, and bewilderment. The works that were erected to stop it have all been swept away and the water now goes roaring and leaping through the breach as if it were mad.

On Thursday Mr. Grant abandoned his undertaking, and during that day a committee of conference, was held by the city authorities, at which this gentleman gave a history of his labors as follows:

As soon as the meeting had been called to order by the Mayor, Mr. Grant arose, and said that it was at times displeasing to him to be the bearer of evil tidings, especially when, as at present, those tidings affect every individual member of the community. When he visited the crevasse, after the work of stopping it had developed upon him, he found the situation of affairs very different from what he had previously anticipated it to be—the obstacles to be overcome were much greater, yet he thought the means at his command sufficient to ensure success. The opening was larger than he had understood it to be, and the position of the ship so changed that he found it impracticable to operate at the point he had first intended. As the ship had been, he could have constructed his work behind it, and it would then have served as some protection. As it was, he had to construct his work between the ship and old work. He had to build a levee exceeding 400 feet in length in from 3 to 9 feet water. His plan had been to make two distinct sections, one in shoal water, which would have been 200 feet in length, and one in deep water 120 feet long. The depth in the shoal section was 9 feet, and in the deep 17.

The work was commenced on Sunday evening, and some difficulty was experienced at first in getting in the pile-driver. They at last succeeded in this, but no work was done that evening. The next day work was commenced with activity, but on Tuesday the strength of the current nearly swamped the pile-driver. This inopportune accident, occasioned some alarm, and labor was for a time suspended. On Thursday it became evident the hope of success was very small, which fact he communicated to the mayor. He then commenced constructing false bows to the ship, which on last Tuesday were finished. During this time, that part of the levee which supported the flank was rapidly giving way. Every thing now wore a discouraging aspect; the water was deepening on all sides, and the supply of fascines was very limited, and a requisition was made for more.

On Monday evening the

WILD OATS.

Young men when they are "sowing their wild oats" should be treated with tenderness and forbearance by their parents and guardians. It is absurd to suppose that because the boy of twenty is reckless, and dissipated, the man of thirty-five will be idle, be-totted and worthless. We know to the con-trary. We see men every day whose youth was distinguished by industry, econ-omy and sobriety, but who are now indolent, extravagant and dissipated; while we know hundreds of now useful men, kind husbands, faithful and affectionate fathers, steady and active promoters of public and private good, whose youth promised little of usefulness. From all which we deduce that it is much better, much more natural, for men to keep their wild oats early in life than to keep them stored up into middle age. "Go it while you're young" is a slang injunction, which is founded in true wisdom.

A few days ago, a well dressed, fine look-ing man of thirty-five years, stopped us on Broadway with a joyous greeting, to which we did not respond, because we could not remember that we had ever seen him before. On his arm a beautiful woman leaned and by his side stood two charming children—a boy and girl. It was a lovely group al-together.

"Now is it possible that you don't know me?" the gentleman asked with surprise, while the lady smiled and the two little ones looked curiously into our faces. "Have you forgotten your old friend Tom?"

"Let us have a good look," we replied recognizing him in an instant, and giving him a grip that he felt. "It is indeed you, but—"

"O nonsense," he said interrupting us with a laugh—"This is my wife and these are my babies. You were about to speak of fifteen years ago. That is too far to go back."

The lady's smile told us that she under-stood the allusion, and the laugh of the little ones told simply that they were happy because their parents were. Children read countenances nervously well.

Late in the day our friend called on us and we had a quiet, delightful chat together. He was "settled" out West, doing a good business, with a snug little property already accumulated, and more in prospective al-together, as he expressed it, "well-to-do in the world and as happy as a man could be, with his household goods around him."

And this same gentleman, twelve years ago, was a miserable sort, a young man so entirely dissolute, so far gone, it seemed, that his father told us in tears and agony, that he wished that either he or his son was dead.

It was indeed a very bad and to all ap-pearance a hopeless case. Every species of excess, this young man was addicted to; he swallowed brandy as a thirsty man swal-lows fine, sparkling, refreshing Croton; he was a gambler and a libertine, entirely de-based, hardened and corrupted. Once he contemplated suicide—but his guardian angel held back his hand. He was reserved for a better fate—to lose the bonds which bound him, to discover in himself a noble resolution, which should lift him up, far above temptation, and guide him to hap-piness and repose. He broke suddenly away from evil, and sought good. He was idly, he became industrious; he was a spend-thrift, he became prudent; he was a drunk-ard, he became a pattern of sobriety. And by and by he arrived at the sure reward. Self-respect first; then the respect of the world; then—the (we will allow him to finish the story) "a charming wife, and a cheerful home, where the sun shines bright-ly all the day."

We will despair of no young man after this, and when, at midnight, we hear a ju-venile rouser declare that he will

"—not go home till morning
Till daylight dith appear,"

will persist in looking ten years ahead, and see the same reckless bacchanal, an indus-trious, an orderly and a temperate man—his wild oats all sown, the follies incident to youth bravely overcome, and the better indi-cations appearing of a useful and a well-di-rected life.

We are particularly pleased with two of the resolutions adopted at the recent Demo-cratic meeting in Tuscaloosa. They are as follows:—

4th. Resolved, That the conduct of the present administration is but the commence-ment of a line of policy which the Demo-cratic party predicted from Gen. Taylor, and which his supporters and apologists con-demned and repudiated before the people during the late canvass—and that we have all to fear from Gen. Taylor that he would have in the most open advocate of all those measures against which the Democratic party have ever contended.

5th. Resolved, That the noble and patri-otic expressions of Gen. Taylor, made pre-vious to his election—"I have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish"—"In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes," when compared with the prosaic spirit of his administration, afford a melancholy illustration of the truth of the remarkable saying of the old Roman Consul—that the pledges of the candidates were rarely fulfill-ed in the conduct of the officers.

ADVERTISING.

It is said quite often, "O, people do not read advertisements." Do they?—Here is a case in point. Some friends of ours, who gave us to understand that they consider our notions on this particular subject as little better than moonshine, obstinately refused ev-en to give us the opportunity to prove the truth or falsity of those assertions; consequently, in the kindness of our heart, we gave them the benefit of a couple a squares, free gratis, for nothing at all. But it so happened, whether designedly or not we will not say, that in drawing up the advertisement we inserted some articles which were not upon their shelves. The constant call for these few articles became so annoying after a time, that we were re-quested to suppress the advertisement. We did so, of course; though we could see no reason for suppressing a portion of a column which nobly reads:

Cambridge Chron.

Among all the pointed things of Janus, there is nothing superior to this: "Private credit is wealth—public honor is security. The feather that adorns the royal bird, sup-ports its flight. Strip him of his plumage, and you fix him to the earth."

DON'T PULL OFF THE SUCKERS.

It is not an unfrquent practice with farmers at the second corn hoeing to pull off the suckers, which spring up at the root of the main stalk.

The argument is, their presence and growth abstract so much from the vigor and size of the main stalk. This is a great mistake. The main stalk is not injured or diminished but supported by it. Besides, this sucker is indispen-sible to a full crop of corn.

The Zea Mays (or Indian corn) is a dioecian plant; that is in its inflores-cence, the staminate and pistillate bloss-oms are on different parts of the same plant. The silk is the pistillate blossom, and has one thread attached to each kernel. The tassels are the staminate blossoms, containing the pol-len. As the silk and tassels make their appearance at the same time, the pollen being a fine dust, is brought by the agency of the wind in contact with the silks, and the generation of the ker-nel produced. In every instance in which any individual thread of the silk fails of contact with the pollen a vacu-um on the cob occurs.

The tassels withers and the pollen dis-appears long before the cob attains its full growth. Hence the silk at the end of the cob fails to receive its sup-ply of pollen, and the consequence is a barren cob end. To meet this de-ficiency of pollen, the sucker, which is on a tassels bearing plant, comes for-ward in exact time, and supplies the pollen needful to the filling out of the end of the cob with grain. Undoubt-edly this arrangement adds much to the corn, and teaches us that the Cre-ator's provisions are exactly right.—Therefore are cautioned, Don't pull the suckers.

TENNESSEE STATE CAPITOL.
In the course of some editorial re-marks upon Public Buildings, in a recent number of the Nashville Banner, we find the following description of the State Capitol of Tennessee, now in the course of erection.

Before we proceed to say anything respecting ancient structures, we will briefly mention the proportions of new State Capitol. It is the largest in the Confederacy, and larger than the famous Girard College at Philadelphia, being 249 feet in depth by 135 in front. The whole number of columns will be 23, forty two feet each in height. It has four porticos, to be sustained by eight columns, on each side of the two fronts, and six on each of the two flanks in diameter, of the Grecian Ionic order, after the style of the Temple of Erech-teus at 2.4eues. The height of the building will be 80 feet. All is to be constructed of stone, or iron, inside and outside, no wood being used in it, even, and unlike any other building in the United States, the interior is to be of dressed stone. The basement story will be used for the accommodation of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, and other of-ficers of the State Government, and will be 20 feet in height, whilst the prin-cipal story, 43 feet in height, will be devoted to the uses of the Senate, House of Representatives, Library, Supreme, and District Courts.

State Common School Con-ventions.

The Committee of Arrangement for the National Common School Con-vention, which is to assemble in Philadel-phia on the 22d of August next, beg leave, respectfully and earnestly, to re-commend to the friends of Common School Education in the several States of the Union, to assemble in State Conventions, at their respective capitals or at some central location, on or before the FOURTH DAY OF JULY next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention, and trans-acting such other business in refer-ence to the interests of Common School Education within their borders, as may be deemed expedient. It is desirable that the number of delegates from each State be at least equal to its rep-resentation in Congress, and that a full delegation should, as far as may be practicable, be secured. State or Local Convention of Teachers, Superintend-ents, or other assemblies of the friends of education, are also respect-fully requested to appoint delegates to the proposed National Convention.

Editors and publishers of news-papers throughout the Union, are ear-nestly requested to publish this notice, together with the notice recommend-ing the National Common School Con-vention.

By order of the Committee,
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, Chair.
A. E. WRIGHT, Cor. Sec.

EDITORS giving the above "call" an insertion will oblige us by forwarding a copy of the paper contain-ing the call to Wright's Casket, Phila-delphia.

INSENSIBILITY OF TEMPER.—The great-est plague in life is a bad temper. It is a great waste of time to complain of other people; the best thing is to amend our own; and the next best quality is to bear with what we meet in others. Insensibility is very injurious to health, and so, in fact, is every mor-bid indulgence of our inferior nature; low spirits, melancholy, diffidence, dis-inclination for ordinary duties, discon-tent, fretfulness, even down to the mental lassitude, indolence or despair,—are very inimical to enjoyment in life, and every possible effort should be made to cast them all to the winds, and look unblinking into the truth of the fact. It is astonishing what a little reflection will do; the fears are most imaginary, and with one dash of resolu-tion may be overcome.

A COMMITTEE OF ONE.—It is propo-sed in a Boston paper that every man constitute himself into a committee, to enquire into his own conduct. It is believed that the business of each committee would have to transact, would, keep it constantly and usefully employed.

FOR THE "PRESS."

We give below an extract of a let-ter, from a distinguished friend of pop-ular Education in Tenn. We have never found the "Press" backward in giving their aid to any thing calculated to advance the general good, and trust they will not in this instance.

Wright's Casket.

"I trust, sir, that the wishes and hopes of the friends of a National Common School Convention, will be completely realized; that the intelli-gent and sterling men of the nation will respond to the call with that readi-ness and spirit which the importance of the measure demands, and that the con-vention will create an era from which the intellectual prosperity of the coun-try will henceforth date.

It is to be hoped that the gentlemen of the Press through the columns of their respective journals. Placed as they are at the head of the most powerful engine for the creation and direction of popular opinion, it should be esteemed by them all as a privilege, to have the control of an influence which can be exerted to so noble an end as the pro-posed National Convention; and I am very much deceived in my estimation of their intelligence, patriotism and courtesy if they do not cheerfully help you."

Thomas Jefferson, it is said, never spoke in public, neither did he ever write an article for the newspapers. His principles were mainly infused among others by means of epistolary correspondence and by conver-sation.

MARRIED.—On the evening of the 7th inst. by W. C. Price, Esq., Mr. Thomas T. McAdams, to Miss MARTHA THOS, Daughters of James Tague, all of Benton County.

We acknowledge the receipt a large slice of the wedding cake.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD, Against the World at the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the above business at his shop in Jacksonville.

All orders for FURNITURE filled at the shortest notice, of good materials at low prices and in a style of workman-ship, unsurpassed by any shop in the State.

My prices are so low that I shall be compelled to leave cash for my work.
JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
June 12, 1849.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court June 14th 1849.

This day came Daniel Bush Execu-tor of the last will and testament of John Bush late of said County, deceased and filed his account, and vouchers, together with a list of the heirs of said Deceased for a final settlement of his Executorship, it is therefore ordered by the Court that Friday the 27th day of July next, be set for making said final settlement, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said 27th day of July next, as a notice to all per-sons interested in said settlement to be and appear at the Court House of said county on the day aforesaid and con-test said settlement if they see prop-er. Witness A. Woods, clerk of said court at office, this 9th day of June '49.
A. WOODS, Clk.
June 12, 1849—3t

Congress!! Congress!!!

ALL must admit that there is great excitement as regards the election of a Congressman, but there will be a still greater excitement if RAY & WYNNE are not paid in a few days. All those who are indebted to them are hereby notified that if the Cash does not shortly come, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an of-ficer.
RAY & WYNNE.
June 12, 1849.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, June 11th 1849.

CAME Samuel Green, Administra-tor of the Estate of William Pa-gan, Jr., late of Benton County, de-ced, and presented his accounts and vouch-ers for a final settlement, and with a list of the heirs and Legates of said Estate, as required by law. It is there-fore ordered and decreed that Friday the 27th day of July next, be set for hearing and determining upon said peti-tion, and making said final settlement, and that publication thereof be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at the Court House in the Town of Jackso-nville, on the aforesaid day, and object to the making of said final settlement if they see proper.

A. WOODS, Clk.
June 11, 1849.—3t

J. A. McCAMBELL, Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Will continue to practice in all the courts of Benton Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph counties.

REFERENCES:
S. P. Hudson, Jacksonville, Ala.
Hoke & Abernathy, " "
Woodward & Porter " "
Dickens & Rawley, Alexandria " "
McMillan & Isbell, " "
Henry B. Grammes, Esq., N. Y.
M. S. Cassedy, of the House Repu-lican " "
McGee & Allen, Charleston S. C.
Wm. E. Alexander, Rome, Geo.
Hon. Robert Anderson Dantridge, Ten.
G. Wm. Wallace, Knoxville, Ten.
Hon. J. W. Stoddard, Gold, Texas.
Charles Lewis, Henderson, " "
John More & Co., Talladega, Ala.
June 5, 1849.

Amendments to the Constitution.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS No. 1.

Proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alabama.
Section 1. Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the following amendments be and the same are her-eby proposed to the Constitution of the State of Alabama:

"Strike out the ninth section of the third article of the constitution" and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Section 9. The General Assem-bly shall cause an enumeration to be made in the year eighteen hundred and fifty and every ten years thereafter, of all the white inhabitants of the State and the whole number of representa-tives shall at the first regular session after such enumeration, be apportioned among the several counties, cities or towns entitled to separate representa-tion, according to their respective num-ber of white inhabitants, and the said apportionment, when made, shall not be subject to alteration until after the next census shall be taken—the num-ber of Representatives shall not exceed one hundred, and the number of Sen-ators shall not exceed thirty three; yet each county notwithstanding it may not have a number of white inhabitants equal to the ratio fixed, shall have one representative."

Strike out the thirteenth section of the third article of the constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 13. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years: Yet at the general election after every new ap-portionment, elections shall be held anew in every senatorial district, and the Senators then elected, when con-vened at the first session thereafter, shall be divided by lot into two classes as nearly equal as may be. The seats of those of the first class shall be vacat-ed at the expiration of two years, and those of the second class, at the expi-ration of four years, dating in both cases from the day of election, so that one half may be biennially chosen, except as above provided.

Sec. 2. Be it further Resolved,—That the sheriffs and other officers, holding elections on the first Monday in August eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall ask of each voter as he de-posits his ballot, are you in favor of "Resolutions Number one," for amend-ing the constitution, and shall register his vote according to his answer, and make due returns thereof: Provided, that each voter may endorse on his ticket "For Resolutions Number one," or "Against Resolutions Number one," or all of which said sheriff or other officer shall make due return to the Secretary of State according to the constitution, and within thirty days af-ter the election.

L. P. WALKER,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

JOHN A. WINSTON,
President of the Senate.
Passed 4th March, 1849.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS No. 2.

Proposing amendments to the Consti-tution

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly con-vened, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Ala-bama be proposed to the people of said State; and that if a majority of all the people voting for representatives at the next general election thereof, shall vote in favor of the election of Judges of the Circuit Courts, and also of the Judges of the inferior Courts, by the people, and the next General Assem-bly shall ratify the same according to the Constitution, then the proposed amendment hereinafter set forth shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution. But if a ma-jority of all the people voting as aforesaid for representatives, shall vote for the election of Judges of the Circuit Courts, by the people, and the next General Assembly shall ratify the same according to the constitution, and a ma-jority of such voters for representatives shall not vote in favor of the election of Judges of the inferior Courts by the people, or the same shall not be ratified as aforesaid; then the said proposed amendment, with the exception of, and without the following part therein, to-wit: "And for the election of Judges of the Courts of Probate, and other inferior courts, (not including Chancery) by the qualified electors of the counties, cities or districts for which such courts may be respectively established"—shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution.—And if a majority of all the voters, aforesaid, for representatives shall vote for the elec-tion of Judges of the inferior courts by the people, and the same shall be ratified, as aforesaid, and a majority of said voters shall not vote for the elec-tion by the people, of the Judges of the Circuit Courts,—or the same shall not be ratified, as aforesaid, then the amendment hereinafter set forth, with the exception of and without the fol-lowing part of it to-wit: "For the election of the Judges of the Circuit Courts by the qualified electors of their circuits respectively and" shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said constitution; that is to say, at the end of the twelfth section of the fifth article of the constitution, add—But at and after the session of the General Assembly to be held in the winter of the years eighteen hundred and forty-nine—fifty—the General Assembly shall provide by law for the elections of Judges of the Circuit Courts by the qualified electors of their circuits, res-pectively, and for the elections of Judges of the Courts of Probate, and other inferior courts (not including Chancery) by the qualified electors of the counties, cities or districts for which such courts may be respectively established. The first Monday in No-vember, in any year, shall be the day for the election of such Judges by the people; or such other day, not to be within a less period than two months of

the general election for Governor, members of the General Assembly, or members of Congress, as the Gen-eral Assembly may by law prescribe; but no change to be made in any cir-cuit or district, in the mode or time of election, shall affect the right of any Judge to hold office during the term prescribed by the constitution; except at the first elections thereof, to be made by the people, after the ratifica-tion of these amendments, or either of them; which elections shall then all be had on the same day throughout the State; and the terms of the Judges then to be elected, shall commence on that day. Vacancies in the offices of Judge shall be filled by the Governor, and the persons appointed thereby, by him shall hold office until the next Monday in November, or other election day of Judges, and until the election and qualification of their suc-cessors respectively. And the Gen-eral Assembly shall have power to annex to the offices of any of the Judges of the inferior courts, the duties of clerk of such courts respectively.

Be it further Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, and other officers charged by law with the super-intendence of the next general election for representatives, to be held on the first Monday in August, in the year 1849, to ask each voter for representa-tives, as he hands in his ticket—1st. Are you in favor of the election of Cir-cuit Judges by the people? and to en-dorse his answer upon his ticket, if in favor thereof, thus: Circuit Judges, yes; or if against thus: Circuit Judges, no; and to ask the voter—2d. Are you in favor of the election of Judges of the inferior Courts by the people? and to endorse his answer, if in favor thereof, thus: Judges of the inferior Courts, yes; or if against thus: Judges of the inferior Courts, no. And the several Sheriffs and other returning officers, shall make their returns, res-pectively, of the vote upon the said proposed amendments, and each of them, to the Secretary of State, who shall communicate them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, within the first week of the next session of the General Assembly. And for a failure to perform the duties herein prescribed, the said Sheriff, or other officers, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars to be sued for and recovered as in other cases of forfeiture by public officers to the State. And it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State, within sixty days after the next general election, aforesaid, to notify the solici-tors, respectively, of such failure of the Sheriff, or other officers.

And be it further Resolved, That the Secretary of State be required to cause these resolutions to be published for three months next before the said gen-eral election, in one newspaper printed in each of the following places, to-wit: Mobile, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and Huntsville.

L. P. WALKER,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
JOHN A. WINSTON,
President of the Senate.
Passed 1st March, 1849.

Secretary of State's Office

MONTGOMERY, Ala, 23d April 1849.
I certify the foregoing to be true copies of the original deposited in this office.
W. GARRETT,
Secretary of State

§2. If any sheriff or officer, hold-ing, or returning, or managing, any election in this State, shall fail to per-form the duties required of him by this act, such sheriff or other officer, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court having jurisdiction thereof, one half to the use of the State, and the other half to the person who may sue for the same; and shall also forfeit his office, and shall be incapable of holding the same again for the term of six years.

§1. It shall be the duty of the sev-eral returning officers, mentioned in this act to return the number of all those, who may vote for representatives and not for the proposed amendments to the Secretary of State, at the same time and in the same manner that they return the votes for and against the proposed amendment to the constitution.—See Gay's Digest Page 49—Sec-tions 2 and 4.

Tax Collector's Sale.

ON MONDAY THE SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Wetlowe, Randolph County, Alabama, in obedience to and in the manner prescribed by the pre-sent revenue law of said State, the east half of the south-east fourth of S 29, T 21, R 12, adjoining the lands of Thomson, Reeves and Mickel near High Pine creek. State and County tax 70 cts. owner unknown.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849—6m—\$7 59.

ALSO—At the same time and place, and by virtue of the same authority, the south east fourth of the south east fourth of S 35, T 21, R 9, adjoining public lands on the waters of Wolf creek. Owner unknown. State and County tax 42 cts.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—6m—\$7 50.

ALSO—At the same time and place, and by virtue of the same authority, the south east fourth of the south east fourth of S 35, T 21, R 9, adjoining public lands on the waters of Wolf creek. Owner unknown. State and County tax 42 cts.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—6m—\$7 50.

ALSO—At the same time and place, and by virtue of the same authority, the south east fourth of the south east fourth of S 35, T 21, R 9, adjoining public lands on the waters of Wolf creek. Owner unknown. State and County tax 42 cts.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—6m—\$7 50.

ALSO—At the same time and place, and by virtue of the same authority, the south east fourth of the south east fourth of S 35, T 21, R 9, adjoining public lands on the waters of Wolf creek. Owner unknown. State and County tax 42 cts.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—6m—\$7 50.

ALSO—At the same time and place, and by virtue of the same authority, the south east fourth of the south east fourth of S 35, T 21, R 9, adjoining public lands on the waters of Wolf creek. Owner unknown. State and County tax 42 cts.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—6m—\$7 50.

ALSO—At the same time and place, and by virtue of the same authority, the south east fourth of the south east fourth of S 35, T 21, R 9, adjoining public lands on the waters of Wolf creek. Owner unknown. State and County tax 42 cts.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—6m—\$7 50.

ALSO—At the same time and place, and by virtue of the same authority, the south east fourth of the south east fourth of S 35, T 21, R 9, adjoining public lands on the waters of Wolf creek. Owner unknown. State and County tax 42 cts.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—6m—\$7 50.

ALSO—At the same time and place, and by virtue of the same authority, the south east fourth of the south east fourth of S 35, T 21, R 9, adjoining public lands on the waters of Wolf creek. Owner unknown. State and County tax 42 cts.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—6m—\$7 50.

J. M. NEWBY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. &c., Under the United States Hotel, Augusta, Ga. If you are in want of any article in the CLOTHING, HAT or CAP LINE, just call in at NEWBY'S and select them. The style, quality and price cannot fail to please. They also keep a good lot of SHIRTS, GLOVES, SUITINGS, STAYS, HAND-KERCHIEFS, TIES, CARRIAGE BAGS, &c. &c. Call and look at them.

February 27, 1849.

WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having person-ally selected, both at the North and in Charleston, a large and choice assort-ment of GROCERIES, and FOR-EIGN LIQUORS and WINES, of the most approved brands and qualities now offers the following articles, as a part of the same, to his friends and customers on the most reasonable terms, at his store No. 139 East Bay, two doors South of Queen-street.

Charleston, N. C. H. JESSEN.

SUGARS—Muscovado,
St. Croix and New Orleans
Do. Loaf, Crushed and Powdered
COFFEES—Rio and Cuba.
MOLASSES—West India, N. Orleans
and Sugar House
TEAS—Gunpowder, Young and Old
Mysen and Black, of the latest im-portation
Sweet Oil in baskets, quarts and pint
Leaf and Chewing Tobacco
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3, and in kits
Coarse and fine Salt in sacks, and table
Salt in boxes
HAMS—Shoulders and Sides.
Leaf Lard in bbls and kegs
FLOUR—Superfine and extra family
brands—Leaf and Chewing Tobac-co, Eldorado brand
HAVANA SEGARS—All of direct
importation and most celebrated
brands
FRENCH BRANDIES—J. I. Dupuy's
and Goddard's brands, in 1, 1/2 and 3
pipes
Holland Gin
St. Croix and Jamaica Rum
Port Wine and Madeira in 1 and 1/2
casks, and Claret in boxes—all the
above of direct importation and from
under Custom House keys.
New Orleans Whiskey
Northern Rum and Gin, in bbls.
Boxes Soap and Candles, Charleston
and Northern manufacture
Fruits in Brandy, and assorted Cor-dials, Brooms, Brushes, Wrapping Pa-per of all sizes, and in fact every arti-cle necessary for the supply of a retail
Grocery Store.

BUTTER, Cheese, a fresh supply of
Flour, Beer and Cider, &c., will be
received weekly from the North.

Orders from the country will be
particularly attended to and the Goods
carefully selected, packed and forward-ed the same as if personally attended
to by the parties ordering.

To Travellers going North
The great Mail Route from
Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of
Laurens st. daily, at 3 p. m. after the
arrival of the Southern cars, via
WILMINGTON and WELDON, N. C., PE-
TERSBERG, RICHMOND, to WASHINGTON,
BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA.

This public is respectfully informed that
the steamers of this line, in first
rate condition, and are navigated by
well known and experienced com-mand-ers, and the Railroads are in fine or-
der, thereby securing both safety and
despatch. A through ticket having al-ready been in operation is now contin-ued as a permanent arrangement from
Charleston to Philadelphia. Passen-gers availing themselves thereof, will
have the option either to continue with-out delay through the route or other-wise, to stop at any of the intermedi-ate points, renewing their seats on the line
to suit their convenience. By this route
travellers may reach New York on the
third day during business hours. Bag-gage will be ticketed on board the
Steamer to Weldon, as likewise on the
change of cars, at the intermediate
points from thence to Philadelphia.
Through Tickets to Philadelphia at \$20
each, can alone be had from E. WIN-
STON, Agent of the Wilmington and
Raleigh Railroad Company, at the of-fice of the Company at Laurens st., to
whom please apply. For other in-formation inquire of

L. C. DUNCAN,
of the American Hotel.
May 1, 1849.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
AND NO MISLAKES.

Whole No. 638

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**FOR GOVERNOR:
HENRY W. COLLIER,
OF TUSCALOOSA.**

 We are authorized to announce
 J. B. DOUTHIT, Esq. as a candi-
 date for Tax Collector, of Benton Coun-
 ty.

We have felt it our duty to state these
and make these suggestions for the

Macready sailed from Boston on the
It, in the Hibernia, for Europe. No
stration or disturbance attended his
ture

er of Invention," wonder who the
ly was? He must be a roarer.

paper is a great thing.
Eutaw Democrat

of every good democrat to rally under
ds, and not only to defend it with his
strength, but to "push forward the
on," and "carry the war into Africa."

do so who are fit—for, as I never pay
of my own debts, it is not at all likely
I will lay awake nights thinking about
people's.

on. The British cried nearly all to hand, bayonet across bayonet. In the contest, the magazine ex-

General received the brevet of Major General. Shortly after, being badly wounded, he retired from the command. For his conduct at Fort Erie, General Gaines received complimentary swords from the States of Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama, and a medal from Congress.

After the war, General Gaines was assigned to the command of Florida, and bore a conspicuous part in all the contests with the Seminoles, in that territory.

By order of General Jackson, General Gaines presided over the Court Martial which condemned Arbutnot and Ambriester to be hung. In the capture of St. Marks, Fort Scott, Fort Gadsden, and Apalachicola, he acted as second in command to General Jackson.

About the 25th of August, 1818, General Gaines was ordered to St. Augustine and captured it. After this war the military establishment was reduced, and but three General officers remained, of whom Gaines was one. He was assigned to the command of the Western Division, the duties of which he faithfully performed for many years.

When the Seminole war raged in 1836, and the honor of our arms, and the safety of our troops seemed to require some vigorous action, General Gaines raised a strong force in this city, and landed at Tampa Bay, marched to the Withlacoochee, where he fought a severe battle with the Indians, and held his position under the most embarrassing circumstances, until he was superseded by Gen. Scott.

General Gaines returned to this city where he remained, as commander of the Division, until the Mexican war broke out. His prompt and soldier-like conduct in calling out a large and effective force to send to the aid of General Taylor, when the reports of the critical position of General Taylor on the Rio Grande reached this city, have since received the sanction and approbation of the whole nation. Had his views been carried out, the war would have terminated earlier than it did.

Thus have we hastily run over the chief events in the stirring life of the brave old soldier, whom we have so long been accustomed to love, cherish and admire. The soul of General Gaines was pure of spot or taint—his heart knew no guile—his spirit was brave, gallant and chivalric. His courtesy and kindness were inexhaustible; his charity and benevolence were boundless. A lofty sense of duty and of honor, an inflexible patriotism, presided over all his thoughts, actions and sentiments.

Thus, do they pass away from us—the brave old soldiers of the heroic days of our Republic. Alas! how difficult it will be to supply their places, and perpetuate the staunch and sterling virtues which achieved, organized and protected the liberties of this great nation.

MRS. ANDREW JACKSON.
The New York Atlas says: "There is romance, even among Statesmen." Mrs. Jackson, when she married the General, was Mrs. Roberts, and her husband was still living. She had in her girlhood been the object of the General's idolatry; "but the course of true love never did run smooth," and the youthful lovers differed and separated. The lady's original name was Donelson; she afterwards married a man by the name of Roberts, who proved to be a profligate, a brute, a drunkard and a tyrant. He was in the habit of beating his wife, and of otherwise treating her with great brutality.

This lamented state being made known to Gen. Jackson, he one day called at Robert's house, took her away and placed her in a position where she would escape the scandalous conduct of her husband; Roberts complained that he was injured, and forcibly deprived of his wife's society; whereupon he was informed that if he did not keep quiet, his ears would be disposed of. Subsequently, he submitted to divorce, and Gen. Jackson married the lady.

Mrs. Jackson was a good and very pious woman, but exceeding illiterate. She possessed none of the graces that adorn fashionable life, but was beloved by her husband with a mad passion. She was the only being on earth who could control his iron will and fierce and indomitable temperament.

THE RUST IN WHEAT.
The following remarks from the Annual Report of the St. Johns (N. B.) Agricultural Society as to one of the causes of rust in wheat, are thrown out, rather as a supposition than an opinion, with the view of exciting inquiry.

The oat draws nutriment from the earth by side roots, which spread over the ground. The wheat plant has similar roots, but in addition thereto, when about to head, sends down a tap root into the earth, for the purpose, it may be presumed, of procuring additional nutriment which its large ear requires, and this tap root has been known to go down to the depth of four feet. We may observe that up to the time of sending down the tap root, the wheat is the hardiest and thickest of all the cereals, but afterwards the most liable to disease. This delicacy is accounted for, when we consider that land is generally drained; that no more than a few inches of soil get the benefit of sun, air and manure; and that therefore the root must encounter, in its downward travel nothing but disappointment. If comes in contact with the cold clay, or a soil, wet subsoil, turns back in despair, and dies. In accordance with the laws of nature, insects, or rust, (which is itself a fungus or vegetable insect,) comes to finish the work of devastation on the dying plant. The forlorn farmer rails at the climate, and cries out that his wheat is killed by rust, while, in fact, it has died from starvation from the want of that food, which, as a provident husbandman, it was his duty to have provided for it.

To the Weather Wise.—Dr. Foster, of Burges who is well known as a meteorologist declares that by journals of the weather kept by his grandfathers, father and himself, ever since 1767 to the present time, whenever the new moon happened on a Saturday, the following twenty days, have been wet and windy, in ninety cases out of twenty.

OLD ZACK'S JUG.

The following excellent temperance story is told by the editor of the Grand River Eagle. If the old Hero can introduce exclusively the use of that kind of jug, recommended by him, he will have achieved a victory over his country's direct tax, which will far transcend the trophies of the battle field.

"We were highly amused yesterday, on the bridge that crosses the tumbling waters of the Grand Rapids, we met a hale old man, with 11 sons and 7 daughters, 37 grand-children and his own wife—the only one he had every had; with numerous horses, carts, wagons, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, and turkeys, of very antiquated appearance, among which were to be seen, cradles for babies, cradles for grain, spinning-wheels, pots, kettles, and almost everything requisite for a settlement such as 57 blood relations! will make in the Grand River country. After stopping the train and making many inquiries, we asked the old gentleman what use there could be of a bottomless jug, which was carefully laid in a safe place among his domestic equipments, and received the following reply:

"Why, sir, I am a man of many years, and lots of children, and more a comin'—and have worked other people's land all my days—paid from four to nine bushels per acre rent, every year for doing it—have all that time used a jug with a bottom in it, and I got sick of fiddling other people with my own hands, either landlord or run-seller; so I sent 7 of my boys down to Mexico to fight for some land; and they all got back safe, after fighting with Gen. Taylor, time enough to vote for him—and they brought seven quarter sections of land, that, please God, will be our own without rent."

"And now, that old jug, you see there, (pointing to the bottomless thing) shall hold all the whiskey or rum that will be used in my household while I control 'em; because old General Taylor told my son John that a jug with a bottom was the best kind of a jug to put liquor in, and if he was my John he'd serve all the jugs to him as he did the Mexicans—take away their power to kill us. Good day."

A TOUCH STORY.—Talk not of tough stories in Yankee newspapers after reading the following from a St. Petersburg Journal.

"A returned traveller from the north tells me of a curious mode they have in Siberia, of procuring the skin of the Sable. Their fur is in the greatest perfection in the depth of winter, at which time the hunter proceeds to the forest, armed with a pitcher of water, and some carrion which he deposits the bait at the foot, and as soon as the animal, attracted by the scent, arrives, the man drops some water on his tail, and it instantly becomes frozen to the ground. On which, descending from his elevation with incredible rapidity his pursuer, with a sharp knife cuts him transversely on the face. The Sable, from the excess of pain, taking an extraordinary spring forward, runs off, and (his tail being fastened to the ground) out of his skin, of course, leaving it open to the hunter. Upon expressing slight doubts as to the probability of this mode of skinning the animal, my friend assures me that he never could have believed it, had he not frequently beheld it himself."

How many fond mothers and frugal housewives keep their pretty daughters and their preserves for some extra occasion—some "big bug" or other, till both turn sour. This seems to us marvellously poor economy.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

We are requested to state that A. J. Walker a candidate for Congress in this Congressional District, will address the people at the following times and places unless the Democratic party should hold a District Convention and nominate some other person, as the Democratic candidate. In the event a convention should be held, and Mr. Walker should not be nominated, he will endeavor to get the nominee of the convention to fill the appointments remaining at that time.

On Wednesday 20 June at Goshen Cherokee Co.
Thursday 21 " Cedar Bluff "
Friday 22 " Gaylesville "
Saturday 23 " Dowers Mills "
On Tuesday 3 July at Bowles Randolph Co.
Thursday 5 July at Griggs Mills Chambers "
Saturday 7 " at La Fayette "
Monday 9 " at Mount Jefferson "
Wednesday 11 " at Nashville Talpaca Co.
Thursday 12 " at Goldsboro "
Friday 13 " at Pinckneyville "
Monday 16 " at Tallahassee Tallahassee Co.
Tuesday 18 " at Reese's Store "
Wednesday 19 " at Sylacauga "
Friday 21 " at Jackson County "
Monday 24 " at Jacksonville "

All the Candidates for Congress in the District are invited to attend and participate in the discussion.

Cheaper than Ever.

WOODWARD & PORTER have concluded to close their present business, now offer their

ENTIRE STOCK OF

GOODS

Which is one of the most extensive in the country, at prices which will ensure ready sales. SUPERIOR INDESTRUCTIBLES ARE OFFERED TO CASH PURCHASERS.

They would remind those who should have paid them last winter, that they would do well to do so now.

June 19, 1849.—41.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Law partnership of EARLE & McAFEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having business with the firm may settle the same with either of the partners.

C. T. McAFEE,
R. G. EARLE.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting will be held in the Court house in Jacksonville on Monday the 25th day of June, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic District Convention.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

Orphans Court Special Term, 1st day of June, A. D. 1849.

Notice. Is hereby given to all the creditors of the estate of Hugh Reese deceased, that Marcus D. Vance, and Thomas J. McGohee, Executors of the last will and testament of said Hugh Reese deceased, have filed their petition in the Orphans Court of said county, setting forth in said petition, the insolvency of said Estate, and prays that the same may be declared insolvent.

The creditors aforesaid will therefore take notice, that on the 4th Monday in JULY next, said petition will be heard and determined by said court.

Issued on this 9th June 1849.

ROSS PHILIPS, Clerk.

June 19, 1849.—51

STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

Orphans Court Regular Term 1st Monday in June, 1849.

THIS day came Rebecca Vandegrift Executrix and John Vandegrift Executor of the last Will and Testament of Christopher Vandegrift late of said county deceased and filed their account and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, which were examined, and ordered to be filed, for the instruction of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered that notice be given for forty days by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying all persons interested, to be and appear, before a court to be held on the 4th Monday in July 1849, to show the cause why said account should not be stated, and allowed, and final settlement of said estate there be made.

Issued on this 9th June 1849.

ROSS PHILIPS, Clerk.

June 19, 1849.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

County Court sitting for Orphans business Regular Term, 1st Monday in June 1849.

THIS day came Alexander M. Godwin administrator of the Estate of John McLaughlin deceased and filed his account and vouchers for final settlement of said Estate which were examined and ordered to be filed for the instruction of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered that notice be given for forty days, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the 6th day of August next, in the Town of Ashville to show cause if any why said account should not be stated and allowed and final settlement be made.

Issued on this 9th June 1849.

ROSS PHILIPS, Clerk.

June 19, 1849.

Notice.

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, the following described lots to wit: Lots No. 7, 12, 74, in the old Plan of the Town of Jacksonville, levied on as the property of William Crutchfield to satisfy, one F. F. in my hands, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, in favor of Taylor & Cleveland for the use of C. B. Sisson.

C. SUBLETT, Sheriff.

June 19, 1849.

Also at the same Time and Place,

The E. of the S. E. of Sec. 25 T. 14 R. 9, East in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of Joseph N. Smith, to satisfy one F. F. in favor of the State of Alabama, as F. Tolbert Joseph Smith and Carter McHarey also seven Vendition's, 2 in favor of B. H. White, one in favor of C. Sublett one in favor of W. B. Martin, one in favor of Crow and Moore, one in favor of A. R. Smith, and one in favor of Joseph Stiner, all against said Smith and all issued from the circuit court of Benton county.

C. SUBLETT, Sheriff.

June 19, 1849.

Also at the same Time and Place,

Fraction A North East Corner of Pl. Section two, Township Fifteen, Range six, East Levied on as the property of Nathan W. Wanslow to satisfy one Vendition, in favor of A. G. Little issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county.

C. SUBLETT, Sheriff.

June 19, 1849.

Also at the same Time and Place,

I will expose to sale the following lots Nos. 43 44 and 45, Levied on as the property of Edward Herndon to satisfy one F. F. for costs in favor of Gilbert Segreaves, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county.

C. SUBLETT, Sheriff.

June 19, 1849.

Harrison's Columbian LINKS.

BLACK, BLUE, RED, CARMINÉ and Indelible For all common purposes of ordinary writing, they have a fluidity, beauty, and permanence of color not equalled by any links either in Europe or America. Sold by the subscriber, wholesale and retail, in any quantity; contained in handsome fluted glass bottles, varying in size from quarts to 1 oz.

Merchants and other dealers, are respectfully invited to call and examine these superior links, as they are offered by the gross or dozen, at prices lower than can be had elsewhere.

J. D. DICKERSON.

Rome, Ga. June 19, 1849.—41

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber has for sale a good supply of HARRIS' FINE CHWING TOBACCO which is offered to dealers at very low prices by the box.

J. D. DICKERSON.

Rome, Ga. June 19, 1849.—21

PADELFORD & FAY,

Commission Merchants,

Bay Street, S. A. Y. ANNAL, G. A.

GEORGE E. HAYNES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will attend promptly to all business, in the line of his profession, entrusted to his management in the several courts of Benton and adjoining Counties.

June 19, 1849.

SALE

Under Decree in Chancery.

UNDER and by virtue of a final decree of the Hon. Chancery Court for the 39th Chancery District of Alabama. I shall proceed to sell ON MONDAY THE 6th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, between the legal hours of sale, at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, the undivided North half of lot No. 47, in the original plan of the Town of Jacksonville, in Benton county, Alabama, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging. Said decree awarded in the case of Isaac Day complainant and R. D. Rowland et al. Respondents.

R. G. EARLE, Register &c.

June 19, 1849.—61

Temperance Celebration.

THE first anniversary of GOSNOLD Division, No. 110, will be celebrated on Wednesday the 11th day of July next, by a public procession, addresses, &c. Neighboring Divisions and transient brethren are most cordially and earnestly invited to attend. Washington Section, No. 5, Cadets of Temperance, are also respectfully invited to attend.

Blanks of every description for

Sale at this Office.

Amendments to the Constitution.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS No. 1.

Proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alabama.

Section 1. Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the following amendments be and the same are hereby proposed to the Constitution of the State of Alabama:

"Strike out the ninth section of the third article of the constitution" and in lieu thereof insert the following: "Section 9. The General Assembly shall cause an enumeration to be made in the year eighteen hundred and fifty and every ten years thereafter, of the white inhabitants of the State and the whole number, of representatives shall at the first regular session after such enumeration, be apportioned among the several counties, cities or towns entitled to separate representation, according to their respective number of white inhabitants, and the said apportionment, when made, shall not be subject to alteration until after the next census shall be taken—the number of Representatives shall not exceed one hundred, and the number of Senators shall not exceed thirty three; yet each county notwithstanding it may have a number of white inhabitants equal to the ratio fixed, shall have one representative."

Strike out the thirteenth section of the third article of the constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Sec. 13. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years: Yet at the portionment, elections shall be held anew in even years. The number of the Senators then elected, when convened at the first session thereafter, shall be divided by lot into two classes, as nearly equal as may be. The seats of those of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and those of the second class, at the expiration of four years, during in both cases from the day of election, so that one half may be biennially chosen, except as above provided."

Sec. 2. Be it further Resolved, That the sheriffs and other officers, holding elections on the first Monday in August eighteen hundred and forty nine, shall ask of each voter, as he deposits his ballot, are you in favor of "Resolutions Number one," for amending the constitution, and shall register his vote according to his answer, and make due return thereof: Provided, that each voter, who answers in the affirmative, shall endorse on his ticket "For Resolutions Number one," of all of which each sheriff or other officer shall make due return to the Secretary of State according to the constitution, and within thirty days after the election.

L. P. WALKER,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

JOHN A. WINSTON,
President of the Senate.

Passed 4th March, 1849.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS No. 2.

Proposing amendments to the Constitution.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alabama be proposed to the people of said State, and that if a majority of all the people voting for representatives at the next general election thereof, shall vote in favor of the election of Judges of the Circuit Courts, and also of the Judges of the inferior Courts, by the people, and the next General Assembly shall ratify the same according to the constitution, then the proposed amendment hereinafter set forth shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution. But if a majority of all the people voting as aforesaid for representatives, shall vote for the election of Judges of the Circuit Courts, by the people, and the next General Assembly shall not ratify the same according to the constitution, then the said proposed amendment, with the exception of, and

without the following part therein, to wit: "and for the election of Judges of the Courts of Probate, and other inferior courts, (not including Chancellors) by the qualified electors of the counties, cities or districts for which such courts may be respectively established"—shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution.—And if a majority of all the voters aforesaid, representatives shall vote for the election of Judges of the inferior courts by the people; and the same shall be ratified, as aforesaid, and a majority of said voters shall not vote for the election by the people, of the Judges of the Circuit Courts,—or the same shall not be ratified, as aforesaid, then the amendment hereinafter set forth, with the exception of and without the following part of it, to wit: "for the election of the Judges of the Circuit Courts by the qualified electors of their circuits respectively and" shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution; that is to say, at the end of the twelfth section of the fifth article of the constitution, add—But after and after the session of the General Assembly to be held in the winter of the years eighteen hundred and forty nine—fifty—the General Assembly shall provide by law for the election of Judges of the Circuit Courts by the qualified electors of their circuits, respectively, and for the election of Judges of the Courts of Probate, and other inferior courts (not including Chancellors) by the qualified electors of the counties, cities or districts for which such courts may be respectively established. The first Monday in November, in any year, shall be the day for the election of such Judges by the people; or such other day, not to be within a less period than two months of the general election for Governor, members of the General Assembly, or members of Congress, as the General Assembly may by law prescribe; but no change to be made in any circuit or district, or in the mode or time of electing, shall affect the right of any Judge to hold office during the term prescribed by the constitution; except at the first election thereof, to be made by the people, after the ratification of these amendments, or either of them; which elections shall then all be had on the same day throughout the State; and the terms of the Judges then to be elected, shall commence on that day. Vacancies in the offices of Judge shall be filled by the Governor, and the persons appointed thereto by him shall hold office until the next election day in November, or other election day of Judges, and until the election and qualification of their successors respectively. And the General Assembly shall have power to annex to the offices of any of the Judges of the inferior courts, the duties of clerk of such courts respectively.

Be it further Resolved,

That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, and other officers charged by law with the superintendence of the next general election for representatives, to be held on the first Monday in August, in the year 1849, to ask each voter for representatives, as he hands in his ticket—1st. Are you in favor of the election of Circuit Court Judges by the people? and to endorse his answer upon his ticket, if in favor thereof, thus: Circuit Judges, yes; or if against thus: Circuit Judges, no; or to ask the voter—2d. Are you in favor of the election of Judges of the inferior Courts by the people? and to endorse his answer, if in favor thereof, thus: Judges of the inferior Courts, yes; or if against thus: Judges of the inferior Courts, no. And the several Sheriffs and other returning officers, shall make their returns, respectively, of the vote upon the said proposed amendments, and each of them within thirty days after said election, to the Secretary of State; who shall communicate them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, within the first week of the next session of the General Assembly. And for a failure to perform the duties herein prescribed, the said Sheriff, or other officers shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars to be sued for and recovered as in other cases of forfeiture by public officers to the State. And it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State, within thirty days after the next general election, aforesaid, to notify the solicitors, respectively, of such failure of the Sheriff, or other officers.

And be it further Resolved,

That the Secretary of State be required to cause these resolutions to be published for three months next before the said general election, in one newspaper printed in each of the following places, to wit: Mobile, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and Huntsville.

L. P. WALKER,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

JOHN A. WINSTON,
President of the Senate.

Passed 1st March, 1849.

Secretary of State's Office

MONTGOMERY, Ala. 23d April 1849.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies of the original deposited in this office.

W. GARRETT,
Secretary of State

§2. If any sheriff or officer, holding, or returning, or managing, any election in this State, shall fail to perform the duties required of him by this act, such sheriff or other officer, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court having jurisdiction thereof, one half to the use of the State, and the other half to any person who may sue for the same; and shall also forfeit his office, and shall be incapable of holding the same again for the term of six years.

§3. It shall be the duty of the several returning officers, mentioned in this act to return the number of all those, who may vote for representatives and not for the proposed amendments, to the Secretary of State, at the same time and in the same manner that they return the votes for and against the proposed amendment to the constitution.—See Coy's Digest Page 49.—Sec. 2 and 4.

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February 27, 1849.

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